to say that in my judgment not only should such contributions not be solicited but if tendered they should be refused, and if they have been accepted they should imme-diately be returned. I am not the candidate but I am the head of the Republican Administration, which is an issue in this campaign, and I protest most earnestly against men whom we are prosecuting being asked to contribute to elect a President who will appoint an Attorney-General to continue nese prosecutions.

Four years ago Mr. Cortelyou returned, as I am informed, any money forwarded by any one who was being prosecuted or pro-ceeded against by the national Governceeded against by the national Govern-ment or who had any personal interest whatever in any matter pending before the Administration. At that time I was in-formed that money had been contributed to the national campaign by representatives of the Standard Oil Company, and I wrote the following letters:

Here Mr. Roosevelt quoted the letter that he has already made public in part instructing Mr. Cortelyou to return the Standard Oil \$100,000 contribution if any had been made. These are the letters that Mr. Penrose and Mr. Archbold charge

Greatly desire that before leaving for Washington request contained in my letter of yesterday be complied with.

Mr. Loeb, Col. Roosevelt's former secretary, had accompanied him into the foom and had taken a seat immediately behind the witness chair. A secretary struggled in with a big portmanteau containing the Colonel's original letter containing the Colonel's original letter files. It was apparent from the beginning that the Colonel meant beiness and that he was prepared to back up his statements with original documents if necessary.

Senator Clapp got the words "Now in regard to the Harriman fund," out of his mouth when the Colonel, stiffening up and bracing his shoulders, interrupted with:

"I beg your pardon, Senator, but would you be willing that I should take up in succession the different charges made?"

"Yes," said the chairman.

"In the first place," began Mr. Roosevelt, "I want to call your attention to this fact: That there is no testimony against me except in the form of hearsay evidence, hearsay statements of men who are dead. Mr. Archbold and Mr. Penrose give what purport to be statements of Mr. Bliss, who is dead. The testimony of Mr. Odell and the other gentleman as to the Harriman fund is testimony as to what the conditions better than I do.

"Remember." added Mr. Roosevelt. "that there had reference to, and could only have reference to, Harriman's being reluctant to refuse to visit me for fear my feelings would be hut, as I had asked him to come."

Then Mr. Roosevelt read another sentence from the letter:

If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give aid—

"I call your attention," Mr. Roosevelt interjected again, "to the fact that there is not a hint or suggestion of my getting aid, but it was as to whether I could give aid."

Again the witness resumed the letter was a fact that there had left off:

Didn't Invite Archbold Voluntarily.

"That letter," said Mr. Roosevelt, biting his words off in his sharp, characteristic way, "in substance states that Mr. Sibley came down to see me and speak to me about seeing Mr. Archbold and that, I said I would be 'delighted' to see him, and asked Mr. Sibley to bring Mr. Archbold to luncheon. I do not remember any conversation with Mr. Sibley at which Mr. Archbold's name was mentioned, but I do remember his coming on two or three occasions about the Standard Oil Company and it is perfectly possible he did bring up Archbold's name."

"I certainly did not volunteer to ask him to bring Mr. Archbold down to see me. Any statement I made to Mr. Sibley was made in answer to Mr. Sibley's request that I should see any of the men that he named, and to all such requests, whether mede by Mr. Sibley are request.

"Now, I do not remember Mr. Sibley ever speaking to me about Mr. Archbold, and as a matter of fact I rather doubt and as a matter of fact I rather doubt it he did speak to me about him. But Senator Bourne I do remember asking me to see Mr. Archbold, and I saw Mr. Archbold with Senator Bourne on two or three occasions, and on one occasion at my house in Oyster Bay.

"Senator Bourne brought Mr. Archbold to lunch, so that if Mr. Sibley had made such a request I should doubtless have an archanged in a statistic base of the senator beautiful to be a senator of the senator beautiful to be a senator of the senator

Would See Any One Who Called.

Here Col. Roosevelt paused long enough to extend an emphatic fist toward the com-

to extend an emphatic fist toward the committee.

"I wish now to put this as explicitly as I know how. While I was President, if any man, trust magnate, labor leader, socialist, prizefighter, lawyer, clergyman, had any business with me and wanted to see me I always saw him and if I thought there was anything to be gained from the standpoint of the public service in seeing any man, then, without waiting for him to ask, I would send for him.

"If I am elected President, a year hence if Mr. Rockefeller or any one else wanted to see me I will see him; and more than that, if I have anything to ask in connection with the public service of Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Gompers or Mr. Mitchell or Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan or any one else, I will send for him myself and ask him about it."

A hum of approval swept over the

crowd in the room.
"During my term of service as Presi-

"During my term of service as President," continued the Colonel, raising his voice and emphasizing every work in a bang of his hand on the chair, "it happened that I did not send for any representative of the Standard Oil Company on my gwn initiative; it was always on the request of somebody that I should see them, but there were plenty of trust magnates for whom I did send. I say or men of that stamp. I think I sent for Mr. Pierpont Morgan; I certainly saw him in connection with currency legislation which we were trying to get through at some period of my career. I do not remember the exact date, but I remember sending for him.
"I have always acted and always shall act upon the theory that if, while in public office, there is any man from whom I think I can gain anything of value to the Government. I will send for him and talk it over with him no matter how widely I differ with him no return problem."

Sent for John L. Sullivan.

**Sundard Oil make that contribution to the fact which, and state what Mr. Harriman had solded Mr. Loob to call upot the cobon tall upon the theory hat it will send that he had borne so much the could not be possible to help Mr. Harriman for he possible to help Mr. Harriman for he matter with him and talk it over with him no matter how widely I differ with him on other points."

Should Throw Penrose Opt.

Should Throw Penrose Opt.

Should Throw Penrose Opt.

**Continued Col. Possevelt, That Judge to the continued Col. Possevelt, That Judge to the continued Col. Possevelt,

"Why," added Mr. Roosevelt, grinning. "Why," added Mr. Roosevelt, grinning,
"I have actually, while I was President,
sent for trust magnates, labor leaders,
socialists, John L. Sullivan, Battling
Nelson, Dr. Lyman Abbott. I could go
on indefinitely with the list of people
whom, at various times, I have seen or
sent for. And if I am elected President
again I shall continue executy the same.





Standard Oil \$100,000 contribution if any had been made. These are the letters that Mr. Penrose and Mr. Archbold charge were written for the "record" after the National Committee had spent the \$100,000 and had been turned down on the second request for \$150,000.

One of these letters shows that Mr. Roosevelt did not intend to discourage Mr. Cortelyou from obtaining contributions from corporations. That portion of the Cortelyou letter was omitted in the recent statement sent by Col. Roosevelt to the Clapp committee.

Warns Against Harriman Money.

After quoting that and other communications to Cortelyou Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Sheldon in the Taft campaign ends with a warning against his accepting any Harriman or Standard Oil bioney.

Col. Roosevelt also had discovered in his records another telegram in addiction to the two letters and one telegraphic despatch that he had already disclosed as having been sent by him to Cortelyou in October, 1804. This message was dated October 27, the same day on which he wrote his second letter ordering Cortelyou to return the Standard Oil money. This message reads:

Greatly desire that before leaving for Washington request contained in my letter.

Greatly desire that before leaving for Washington request contained in my letter.

ever given an explanation of his famous "practical men" letter. The letter runs as follows, being dated October 14, 1904:

A suggestion has come to me in a roundabout way that you do not think it wise to come on to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are rejuctant to refuse inasmuch as I have asked you. Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical to refuse inasmuch as I have asked you.

Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical
Mr. Roosevelt asserted that before remen, and you are on the ground and know
the conditions better than I do.

"Remember," added Mr. Roosevelt,
Mr. Cortelyou, that "no promise of any

Again the witness resumed the letter where he had left off:

Harriman fund is testimony as to what they heard Harriman, who is dead, say."

Mr. Roosevelt then jumped to the letter ipublished recently in Hears!'s Magazine written by former Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania to John D. Archbold of Standard Oil.

Archbold of Standard Oil. onnected with the campaign.

"You will see," said the Colonel, his voice vibrating, "that that letter is absolutely incompatible with any theory that I was asking Mr. Harriman to come down in my own interests or that I intended to make any kind of request for aid from him. It was a clear statement

was made in answer that I should see any of the men that he named, and to all such requests, whether made by Mr. Sibley or anyone else, I always answered that I would gladly see any one whom they chose to bring down who had anything serious to be a serious to be Higgins, the Republican candidate for Governor, would be defeated if some-thing was not done, and that he wished

to see me.
"Through Mr. Loeb I made the ap"Through Mr. Harriman. This "Through Mr. Loeb I made the appointment with Mr. Harriman. This was made at Mr. Harriman's request, a request made by telegraphiand telephone to Mr. Loeb. Mr. Loeb was present during either all or most of the interview. There was no possibility of any misunderstanding during that interview no possibility. I mention that fact no possibility. I mention that fact because I have seen well meaning but rather flabby persons say there may have been a misunderstanding between Mr. Harriman and myself. There was not.

Harriman and myself. There was not, and there was no room for a misunder-standing. Mr. Harriman had the conversation with methat I have detailed in my letter to the committee."

By this time Mr. Roosevelt had become thoroughly aroused. Perspiration was streaming down his face and the stenographers, were suffering from cramps. raphers were suffering from cramps Roosevelt paused to wipe the steam from his glasses and mop his brow.

Harriman the Seeker, He Says.

"At that time, a fortnight before the election," he continued, "every one knew that the national campaign in New York that the national campaign in New York tion with the public service of Mr. defeller or Mr. Gompers or Mr. chell or Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan or one else, I will send for him myself lask him about it."

hum of approval swept over the wd in the room.

During my term of service as President of the colonel, raising the Colonel, raising the corrections of the colonel, raising the correction of the colonel of the colonel of the correction of the colonel of the colonel of the correction of the colonel of t

mittee, and that his in the New York Hereld, all state explicitly in the New York Hereld, all state explicitly that the money was not raised by Mr. Harriman for the national campaign; that it was raised through Mr. Bliss to help out Mr. Harriman in the State campaign."

Cal. Roosevelt continued to show con-Col. Roosevelt continued to show con-siderable feeling over the Harriman con-tribution charge. He banged his fist on the arm of the chair and declared that

his letters alone showed there was not a shred of truth in Mr. Harriman's state-

tters written by me at that time to Mr. charges lay in the assertion that "the where he says that darkest Abyssinia corporations had been blackmanied" into has nothing to show comparable to the contributing, not in the statement that treatment administered to the Standard

COL. ROOSEVELT IN GOOD HUMOR



O by George County and Barin's

corporations were contributing to the Oil Company by the Roosevelt Adminis

kind, sort or description, express or im-plied," had been made in connection with

New York Legislature. Mr. McCall said hat his life was "made weary by the Democratic candidates chasing for money" in that 1904 campaign. The Colonel con-tinued reading the McCall statement. now and then grinning with evident satisfaction.

This seemed a bitter pill for the Democratic members of the committee, but they miled as the Colonel looked at them and

Corporations Aiding Both Sides.

lid not get anything from the Administration."

Mr. Roosevelt paused and added em-

phatically:
"That is true. Mr. Archbold testifies that Cornelius Bliss, who is dead, attempted to blackmail him and that Cornelius Bliss told him that I knew of I do not for one moment believe that Mr. Bliss ever tried to blackmail him. In any event, not only did I not know of any such efforts, if they were made, but, as you see by the letters I have sent to you or put before you, I explicitly directed as soon as there was any rumor about any such contribution, that if bout any such contribution that if received it should be returned, and I had the assurance of Mr. Cortelyou, reiterated the other day, that no such contribution had been received, and Mr. Loeb had, over the phone from Mr. Bliss, a similar assurance—that no contribution from the Standard Oil would be received."

"Now," said Mr. Roosevelt, sliding forward in his seat toward the committee, "I want to call the attention of this committee to the testimony of Messrs. Archbold and Penrose against themselves. "Mr. Penrose testifies that he advised Mr. Archbold to have the Standard Oil Company submit to the blackmail and that he did it for fear they would incur hose Company submit to the blackmail and that he did it for fear they would incur hostility in certain quarters. They could only incur hostility of myself as the President, of fine Attorney-General and of the Commissioner of Corporations, with, I suppose his superior, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

"Now I want to call your attention to the feat that they could incur my hostility."

he fact that they could incur my hositlity only if they violated the law. I could not be hostile to them and I had no way of being hostile to them if they obeyed the law, any more than a policeman can be hostile to any man here unless he dis-obeyed a law. So that the purpose of Mr. Penrosejin advising Archbold to have the Standard Oil make that contribution

sentence he had partly risen from his chair. Every word had been hurled out with force and had been backed up with

a characteristic bang of the fist. Again time was called white Mr. Roosevelt wiped the perspiration from his face.
"Now as to Mr. Archbold." he went on, "he testifies that he made this contribution and expected some kind of abso-lately improper consideration. He testi-fies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail him whom, at various times, I have seen or sent for. And if I am elected President again I shall continue exactly the same course of conduct without the deviation of a hair's breadth. And if ever I find that my virtue is so frail that it won't stand being brought in contact with either a trust magnate or a socialist or albor leader, I will get out of public life.

About the Harriman Business.

*Now about the Harriman business.

*Col. Roosevelt added that Mr. Harriman wanted to obtain for the State committee through Mr. Roosevelt continued. *I feel, gentlemen, very strongly that there ought not to be need for any intelligent man to ask one additional question after reading the contended that the graveness of the batters wenten by me at that time to Mr.

*I never asked Mr. Harriman, directly and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried to blackmail nm and yet he testifies that Mr. Bliss tried

The Abyasinian Treatment.

"It is perfectly true," Mr. Roosevelt added with a smile, "that during my administration I did administer the Abyssinian treatment to the Standard Oil Company, because it needed it, and if ever I were President again and the Standard hurt, as I had asked him to come."

Then Mr. Roosevelt read another sentence from the letter:

If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give aid—

"I call your attention on the committee's attention to the testimony of the late John A. McCall, president of the late John A. McCall, pr

"I submit that because I wish to emphasize the fact that it was a matter of common knowledge that in that campaign corporations were contributing on both sides."

Mr. Roosevelt turned then to state-like the consideration given with the earnest hope that I would find it proper to do what he desired."

down in my own interests or that I intended to make any kind of request for aid from him. It was a clear statement that I had nothing to ask of him and that all cared to see him about I could see hi Mr. Roosevelt asserted that the Standard Oil people knew in 1904 just exactly what; they had to expect of him.
"I had my brush with them back in 1903." said he. "when I pushed legislation

hrough Congress establishing a Bureau of Corporations."

of Corporations."

Referring to the contribution of \$150,000 by J. P. Morgan, Mr. Roosevelt declared that Mr. Morgan too had reason to know in 1994 just what might be expected of his administration.
"I knew," said the witness, "that Mr. Morgan had felt very much aggrieved over the bringing of the Northern Securities suit and I understood that he had expressed himself adversely in very strong terms to the action I took during the anthracite coal strike and I had supstrong terms to the action I had sup-the anthracite coal strike and I had supnot known that he had contributed to my campaign fund and I wish emphatically to corroborate what Mr. Morgan has said. Neither Mr. Morgan nor anybody speaking for him ever mentioned to me that Mr. Morgan or any of his associates had ever contributed and they never hinted at there being any reason of any kind why I should show any favor to Mr. Morgan or to any one else connected with Mr. Morgan for any reason of that kind."

Just Has Heard of Morgan Gift. The committee apparently was sur-prised to hear that Mr. Roosevelt had just learned of the \$150,000 Morgan contribu-

"I was surprised." the Colonel reiterated. "when I found that Mr. Morgan had con-tributed, because I had supposed from my actions during my first administration that Mr. Morgan had felt that I had not treated him well and that he had been hostile to me. I first heard of Mr. Mor-gan's contribution through the testimony vectorday. I did not know that he had

vesterday: I did not know that he had contributed."

Mr. Roosevelt took occasion to pay a high tribute to Mr. Bliss, declaring that no man had rendered services of greater value to the country and more entirely disinterested. He had never made a request of him, Mr. Roosevelt testified, nless it was one or two minor appoint-

ments.
"I should say," added Mr. Roosevelt, "that he recommended men to to me for appointment just about as frequently as Grover Cleveland did. Mr. Cleveland recommended one or two to me."

Speaking of charges that have been made that money was improperly used in the Colonel's interest in the recent pre-

convention campaign, especially at the national convention in Chicago, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I saw the different gentlemen who are

I saw the different gentlemen who are interested in my campaign both at Chicago and before Chicago, and I explained with the utmost jexplicitness to them that I would not tolerate any effort of any kind being made by the use of money or the offer of patronage or the offer of any consideration whatever to get a delegate for me of any kind, sort or description.

Colonel Mad at Hilles.

Mr. Roosevelt then jumped to charges that have been made that his pre-convention campaign cost \$3,000,000. Next to the Harriman matter Mr. Roosevelt to the Harriman matter Mr. Roosevelt showed the deepest resentment over this matter. He pounded the arm of his chair, his face flushed and he gave every evidence of being mad all the way through at Charles D. Hilles, Mr. Taft's national chairman.

"I notice," said he, "it has been stated in the public primts by Mr. Hilles and Congressman Bartholdt that the Progressives had expended \$3,000,000 in their primary. I suggest very strongly that

primary. I suggest very strongly that these gentlemen be brought immediately before the committee and required to make their statements good. I draw very tittle distinction between the iniquity of

Right here Col. Roosevelt seized an opportunity to read the committee a little lecture for having devoted all their efforts thus far to the Progressive party. It was the only time that the Colonel showed any disposition to find fault with the committee. Senator Paynter explained that all of the arrangements for calling witnesse were left to the chairman, who is one of Col. Roosevelt's supporters.

"But, Senator Paynter," protested the Colonel, "as far as I am concerned my complaint was that as long as you heard Archbold and Penrose you should have given me a chance to come down before you the following Monday and be heard. I do not think it was quite fair to let a month go by before I was able to make my answer before the committee.

A. No, never: I never heard it discussed.

Q. Now, during this campaign those large interests in New York were supporting your candidacy, were they not? A. Certain of them, yes sir.

Q. Do you know who contributed the fund of \$200,000 which was raised by Mr. Harriman? A. I do not know anything asid he contributed fifty of it.

Q. Did you have any knowledge that during the campaign there was a conference in New York city held by representatives of the large financial interests in which ways and means were considered and devised of assisting the Republican campaign Roosevelt was "dissatisfied" with that amount and he had raised \$150,000 more.

Senator Chamberlain Tells of Talk with Late Railroad Man.

DALLES, Ore., Oct. 4.—United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon in an address here said E. H. Harriman had told him in 1904 that after Harriman had raised \$100,000 for Col. Roosevelt's campaign Roosevelt was "dissatisfied" with that amount and he had raised \$150,000 more.

Senator Chamberlain Tells of Talk with Late Railroad Man.

DALLES, Ore., Oct. 4.—United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon in an address here said E. H. Harriman had told him in 1904 that after Harriman bad raised \$100,000 for Col. Roosevelt's campaign Roosevelt was "dissatisfied" to let a more

Charges Committee Is Unfair.

"You say it is fair to give me and Dixon a chance to answer Hilles and Bartholdt. This is not the time to give us the chance. You should first of all bring Hilles and Bartholdt here and see if they have any proof of their assertions. It ought not to be necessary for us to answer them until they have shown good faith by substantiating in some way their statements.

"It is only thirty days before election. After election, as you know, all interest in this thing will greatly diminish. It is only fair that men like Congressman McKinley and Charles Taft, that men like McCombs and Mr. McAdoo—the first two representing Mr. Wilson—that men like McCombs and Mr. McAdoo—the first two representing Mr. Wilson—that men like Mr. Crane shouldcome, here and come reasonably soon."

Col. Roosevelt had taken about two hours to make his statement and Chairman Clapp ordered a recess of an hour and a half for lunch.

The former President appeared on the gtand promptly at the reconvening of the statement of the committee.

Senator Paynter wanted to know if Mr. Roosevelt heat a ever heard of Herman Frasch. Mr. Roosevelt heatiated. Then he said:

"I feel that I will have to sak if I know has aid:

"I feel that I will have to sak if I know has aid:

"I teel that I will have to sak if I know has aid:

"I teel that I will have to sak if I know has aid:

"I teel that I will have to sak if I know has aid:

"I teel that I will have to sak if I know has large number of people. (Addressing Mr. Loeb): Do you know a family by the name of Frasch? You know I continually meet people who come up to me and say: 'I was the man who waved the fiag when you same into such a say: 'I was the man who waved the fiag when you say, helped us at the preconvention?" exclaimed the Colonel, evidently embarassed.

"I will make his acquaintance at once as an intimate friend," Mr. Roosevelt replied.

"Mr. Hooker reported that he contributed \$10,000 to aid you," said Senator Paynter.

"Bully for Mr. Frasch, exclaimed to know if Mr. Hooker,

man Clapp ordered a recess of an hour and a half for lunch.

The former President appeared on the stand promptly at the reconvening of the committee ready to be cross-questioned. There was another big orowd at the afternoon session and the Colonel was cheered heartily as he passed into the building.

Senator Paynter undertook to question Col. Roosevelt. Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania, a Taft supporter and one of Senator Penrose's friends, said that he had no questions to ask of the witness.

"Colonel." said Senator Paynter. "I understood you to say this morning in your testimony that the first information you had that J. P. Morgan & Co. had made a contribution to the campaign fund of 1904 was what you had seen in the papers yesterday."

"That is the first information I remember about it," replied Mr. Roosevelt.

"William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the winess.

"Collector of the supporter and one of Senator Penrose's friends, said that he had no questions to ask of the witness.

Mr. Greer is the man who is reported to have swung some of the Georgia Taft delegates to Roosevelt at Chicago.

Mr. Roosevelt knew nothing about the cost of his preconvention campaign. He denied that it had been underwritten by George W. Perkins and Frank A. Munsey, but he acknowledged that some of his trips had been underwritten by them and that they had been reimbursed later. All told Mr. Roosevelt was on the stand about five hours, and he seemed relieved when Chairman Clapp told him he could go.

William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the

development? A. Not that I know of no. sir. I do not remember ever hearing Mr. Gould's name until this moment. I did not even look at the testimony of Mr. Sheldon. Q. Now, you seem to have heard of the

Senator Paynter, in reviewing the letters that passed between Mr. Harriman and Roosevelt in 1904, gave it as his impression that Mr. Harriman had visited Mr. Roosevelt at the White House in response to Mr. Roosevelt's invitation. Roosevelt argued hotly that Mr. Harriman did not come in response to an invitation Roosevelt argued hotly that Mr. Harriman did not come in response to an invitation, but that the record of correspondence showed that this invitation extended by him had been nullified by subsequent letters. Mr. Paynter! finally got the former President to acknowledge that, on the face of the correspondence it was at least left discretionary with Mr. Harriman to decide as to whether or not he should make the trip to Washington.

Mr. Paynter then quizzed the Colonel in regard to his contention that the Harriman \$240,000 contribution was not a gift

aid the Republican cause would aid the

national ticket to the same extent that t would the local ticket? A. Not at all. got a much greater majority than Higgin Q. Yes, I understand that. A. And the Q. That has been the idea you have had rom the situation in New York—that you iid not need the assistance for yourself my idea; it was Mr. Harriman's idea; i as the idea of all others. They all knew was safe and they were all trying to deelop strength for Mr. Higgins. If you will turn to the columns of the immediate press of New York at the time, or look at the betting on me and on Higgins, you will see the difference in the betting.

Mr. Pomerene, the other Democratic Mr. Pomerene, the other Democratic member of the committee, then took the Colonel in hand. He queried him as to his selection of Mr. Cortelyou as na-tional chairman. Mr. Roosevelt said that he invited Mr. Bliss, Elihu Root and United States Senator Crane of Massachuetts to serve as national chairman refore he selected Mr. Cortelyou. Mr. koosevelt deeply resented the suggestions hat have been made that he selected that have been made that he selected Cortelyou because he had been Secretary of Commerce and Labor and had access to all the corporation secrets gathered by the bureau of corporations. Mr. Roosevelt testified that he did not interfere with the details of either Mr. Bliss's or Mr. Cortelyou's work.

Mr. Pomerene called Col. Roosevelt's attention to a newspaper statement statement.

Mr. Fomerene called Col. Roosevelt's attention to a newspaper statement attributed to Mr. Bliss to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt issued orders against accepting certain contributions, but that his orders were ignored as "it was recognized that this was something about which he must not interfere and I brooked no interference." no interference."

no interference."

"I do not remember Mr Bliss ever saying anything like that to me," said Col. Roosevelt, "but I do remember Mr. Loeb telling me that when he called him up by telephone over the Standard Oil contribution that he answered very shortly and seemed to be very much irritated. He seemed to think that the question that Mr. Loeb put to him from me contained some implications on his good faith, and was inclined apparently to resent it." resent it.

Frick Would Make Loss Good.

acted in that way I would give it the Abyasinian treatment again, and I would behave as I behaved with the Standard Oil Company, except that now I think I should be successful in getting passed the kind of law which I then repeatedly asked for but failed to get passed and which would have enabled me to deal effectively with corporations of the stamp of the Standard Oil Company."

Col. Roosevelt then referred to Mr. Archbold's statement that he had gone to Bliss after the Roosevelt the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Bliss had said it was a matter of regret but that he had no influence with Mr. Roosevelt.

"That statement is only partially true," said the Colonel. "Mr. Bliss did have great influence with me. I had the greatest regard and respect for him. Any statement ever made to me by Mr. Bliss, or any statement he might have made would have received my most careful and respectful consideration, and the contribution of the visual stand about five hours, and he seemed relieved when Chairman Clapp told him becould not be about it, "replied Mr. Roosevelt.

Rnew of Frick Contribution.

Q. You did not say whether or not you had not have made by George J. Gould or H. C. Frick. A. I did not know anything about it; 1 do not now. I did not has stand about five hours, and he seemed relieved when Chairman Clapp told him becould and information as to the contributions on the contributions of Nr. Gould or H. C. Frick. A. I did not know anything about it; 1 do not now. I did not had as soon as his former chief concluded. He gave his recollection of the visit of Mr. Harriman.

"Immediately after Mr. Harriman was stome not the contributed heavily—1 do not know that be contributed heavily—1 do not know that be contributed heavily—1 do not know that be contributed heavily—1 do not know that he contributed heavily—1 do no

Loeb Backs Up Roosevelt.

memory in the Standard Oil contribution He confirmed the Colonel's testimony of the morning on that point.

"Do you know anything about the campaign of 1904 that you have not already stated that would be of service to this committee?" Mr. Loeb was asked.

"Senator," said Mr. Loeb with much earnestness, "my lips have heretofore been sealed. I know most of the details of all of Col. Roosevelt's campaigns. I would not have spoken here to day but would not have spoken here to-day but for your subpena. It will be just as easy to prove that the moon is made of green cheese as to impugn Col. Roosevelt's official or personal integrity in this matter

should make the trip to Washington.

Mr. Paynter then quizzed the Colonel in regard to his contention that the Harriman \$240,000 contribution was not a gift to the national but to the New York State committee. He called his attention to the fact that Mr. Morgan had testified he refused to make a contribution except to the National Committee.

All Done to Help Higgins.

Q. Was the Republican committee in the State of New York loyal to the Republican national ticket in 1904? A. Why, I know nothing to the contrary.

Q. And any effort that it would put forth to add the Republican cause would aid the loss of the trainmen caught the animal by the tail and another tried to pass a loop around its prongs, but the deer got to extract from Mr. Loeb an admission that Mr. Harriman came to the White House at the President's initiative, but he would not concede it and repeatedly insisted that Harriman sought the interview and the conclusion of Mr. Loeb's testimony the committee took a recess until Monday. Senator Clapp announced that he would make public to-morrow the list of vitnesses for next week.

Col. Roosevelt and his party, including Collector Loeb, returned to New York on the midnight train over the Pennsylvania.

LET T. R. TALK, SAYS PENROSE.

Senator Will Answer at Proper Time, He Declares. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.-Senator Boies

Penrose, when asked about the statement made to-day before the Senate investigating committee by Col. Roosevelt that "Senator Penrose should be driven from the Senate because of his acknowledged friendliness with Standard Oil interests," said: "I haven't a word to say. Let Roose-

velt talk. When the proper time comes will have something to say. "There is a whole lot of difference in

making a statement," the Senator has making a statement." the Senator has been quoted as saying, "and being able to prove the truth of that statement. Roosevelt seems to be able to 'get away with everything' and to get him it is necessary to nail everything down fast."

The Senator is compiling data on ex-Senator Flinn's past, which he proposes to release about October 10. This data will tell the history of the political life of Flinn as Penrose knows it and how he accumulated his wealth.

Senator Penrose is also preparing some data on E. A. Van Valkenburg. The battle was opened on Van Valkenburg with the removal from office of Pure Food Agent Harry P. Cassidy. Van Valkenburg

Agent Harry P. Cassidy. Van Valkenburg had been looked on as the sponsor for Cassidy.

M'CORMICK WANTS TO WAIT.

Wishes Date for His Testimony Before Committee Changed.

Medill McCormick, who has been subpænaed to testify before the Clapp committee in Washington on Tuesday, will ask to have the date changed. Col. Roose velt is due in Chicago next week and Mr. McCormick wants to see him there.

"When I go on the stand," Mr. McCormick said yesterday, "I shall testify that I have contributed money to finance Col. Roosevelt out of my own pocket I shall also demand that the commit-Mr. Roosevelt testified that Secretary of State Knoz, then a Senator, told him the Republican campaign fund, and ask that H. C. Frick had eaid when beheard

breaking the eighth and breaking the ninth commandments.

"If Mr. Hilles and Mr. Bartholdt can prove their assertion, I want to know it. If they can't, they should not only be required to apologize but they should both of them immediately be driven out of public life. That kind of statement is an infamy unless it is absolutely based on fact. It is their duty to make the accusation if they knew it to be true. "Q. Were you ever advised as to the part of proportion of the funds of the campaign which were contributed by corporations? A. No, never. I never heard it discussed.

Q. Now, during this campaign those large

that Mr. Roosevelt had ordered the standard Oil contribution returned:

"Well, if that means a loss to the campaign will be more valuable than anything to an tell about the Roosevelt fund."

In a statement handed out at the National Progressive headquarters yester-day William H. Creeden, Chief Inspector of the State Free Employment Bureau of Illinois, is charged with offering to trade Taft votes for votes for Gov. Deneen.

SAYS HARRIMAN GOT \$250,000.

with that amount and he had raised \$150,000 more.

Senator Chamberlain said that while he was Governor of Oregon in 1804 he visited the Harriman summer home, Pelican Bay Lodge, near Klamath Falls. During this call the conversation drifted to the subject of the pending Presidential election. Mr. Harriman, the Senator said, volunteered the statement already related.

said, volunteered the statement already related.

Mr. Harriman added, continued Senator Chamberlain, that "this year [1904] I will be a Democrat because Roosevelt has not treated me right."

Mr. Harriman said, according to Senator Chamberlain, that Roosevelt intimated plainly that the Harriman interests would not fare well should Mr. Harriman fail to comply with the second demand.

DIDN'T SAY IT. BARTHOLDT.

Congressman Denies Charging

Roosevelt Forces Spent \$8,000,000. St. Louis, Oct. 4.-Concerning the testimony of Col. Roosevelt to-day in which Roosevelt saidCongressmanRichard or be compelled to prove a statement that the Roosevelt primary campaign funds this year amounted to \$3,000,000, Bar-tholdt to-night issued-the following state-

ment: I have never stated that \$3,000,000 was spent by the Roosevelt people in their pre-convention campaign. I may have said in private conversation that Mr. Roosevelt's pet trusts could easily af-ford to spend that amount in apprecia-tion of what he had done for them in allowing, in violation of the law, the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company with the United States Steel Corporation. But I have no knowledge of their party secrets and am totally ig-norant of their actual money transactions.

Boston, Oct. 4 .- Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive party of Massa-chusetts, has been summoned to Washing-ton by the Senate investigating committee to testify regarding campaign expenditures and contributions made in this State

Hale is ordered to bring along all books

Boston Third Party Man Called.

ROOSEVELT GIVES DINNER. Entertains Friends After Testi-

mony Before Clapp Committee. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- Col. Roosevelt had a small dinner party at the New Willard to-night. Among his guests were Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, retired, a former surgeon-general of the navy, and Mrs. Rixey; Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, John McIlheny, Civil Service Commissioner; William Loeb, Jr., and representatives of the local Roose-

BUCK DEER HALTED BY A TRAIN Gets Tangled in the Brake Gear, but

Breaks Away and Escapes. NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 4 .- A big buck deer swam the Delaware River last night-and came up on the embankment of the Lehigh Railroad just as a freight train came along. The engineer saw the animal and stopped the train directly in its path. Without hesitation the deer started to pass under the cars. Two of the trainmen caught the animal by



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